EUROPE.

Sales of United States Bonds

Congressional Finance, Speculation and Bribery.

General Cavaignac's Widow Encourages Her Son in Democracy.

Buglish Spinion of Thad Stevens and Other Republican Leaders.

The German mail steamship Hammonia, Captain Meier, from Southampton on the 14th of August, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her mail report, in detail of our cable telegrams, was anticipated to a considerable extent by that of the French mail steamship Pereire. Our special correspondence by the Hammonia supplies, nowever, additional

The London Times of the 14th of August, in its

city article, says:-Although the Bank of England bullion this week shows a further decrease of £571,260 the total amount held is still half a million in excess of the lowest point touched during the period at which the rate of discount has been down at two per cent. On the 13th of May last the sum was only £20,291,38s, and it is now £20,800,729.

GERMANY.

The Frankfort Market for United States Bonds-Effect of the New York Gold Market-The Riflemen Home from Vienna-Prussian Rule and Northern Policy.

The sudden rise in the gold premium at New York

FRANKFORF, August 10, 1868.

as thrown our Bourse into a great excitement, People were at a loss to understand why such a perturbation in the trade of the country could take elegrams in town from the day before that foreign bills were almost unsalable. London, though quoted orable state of the cotton crop were disbelieved, as they are circulated every year at this time and as the ress was in recess, and therefore no rash measure with regard to the debt on its part is to be apprehended. All this being taken into consideration, purchases to so enormous an extent were made at the reduced prices that New York firms would not even sell all what was asked at prices 1½ per cent above New York prices. Many millions of dollars have been bought here during the last days, and if Butler, Stevens and consorts would only be so kind as to hold their tongues for one season there is no doubt that the price of Americanstock would rise to par and enable the government to reduce the interest by the consent of the bondholders, who would certainly agree to a lower interest cather than to be reimbursed and to be compelled to look out for other investments. The bribery of members of the House of Representatives is no longer a secret. Lists have been circulated here before the votes on the financial questions how members will vote. It is to be hoped that the next elections will eliminate these unworthy members, who have been returned in a kind of universal excitement. All well-wishers of the United States—that is to say the whole iberal party, bondholders or not—are anxiously waiting for so happy a result. Transactions to a large extent have also taken place in 1881 bonds and in five per cent scock. In Anstrian bonds very little is doing, and this will be the case as long as the conversion is pending. If this is once over they will make a weighty concurrence to Americans and throw these out of the market if the payment of the bonds does not cease to be a debatable object.

Our voluntary sharpshooters have returned from Venna in high spirits, fully satisfied that the result of the gathering will be that which was contemplated—viz., a protest against the expelling of Austria from Germany, a demonstration of the German people that they will never submit to the treaty of Prague in so far as it stupuiates that the German provinces of Austria shall be severed from the common natherland, and a fraternization of all those who speak the German language. In all these re oth regard to the debt on its part is to be appre

provinces of Austria shall be severed from the common intherland, and a fraternization of all those
who speak the German language. In all these respects the meeting has been highly successful.
Count Beust, though restricted by diplomatic conveniences, spoke at the close of the festival in the
same gense, and there is no doubt that Austria, as
far as it is German territory, will never separate her
destinies from those of the rest of Germany.

The vile tricks played by Prussia, as disclosed by the
Usedom note, have filled with disgust all true patriots. There is a general feeling in this country that
he good can come from a treacherous understanding
with the foreigner. It might be a weak point of the

no good can come from a treagherous understanding with the foreigner. It might be a weak point of the democratic party that it must rely exclusively on its own forces, while its adversaries can resort to all kinds of shifts. No patriot of the democratic party will ever look to France for assistance, and her interference in German affairs would unite against her the whole forces of this country. Even the annexation policy of Frussia, lamentable as it is, will be opposed only by such means as the demo-

ENGLAND.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Transatiantic and Local Telegraphy-Rivalry of Enterprise and Benefit to the Public. LONDON, August 12, 1868.

To-day the prospectus of the new Atlantic Telegraph Company, from Brest to New York, has been issued, and I enclose a copy. The managers ask for £1,000,000 capital, in shares of £20 each, and propose to lay a cable, from the Great Eastern steamship, with one extremity at Brest, France, the other at the French island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland, with a connecting line to some point on the Atlantic coast of the United States-probably Plymouth, Mass. Mr. Robert Lowe, M. P., is the chairman of the London board of directors, and Sir James Anderson is the general superintendent. The French concession has been granted to Mr. D'Erlanger, the Paris banker, well known from his connection with the rebel loan, and Mr. Julius Reuter, who supplies the London

and Mr. Julius Reuter, who supplies the London press with their news telegrams. Thomson, Varley, Clark, Forde and Fleming Jenkins undertake the practical electrician department. There is no doubt that the cable will be laid; but whether the company will succeed or not is a matter of opinion.

Of course the present Atlantic Cable Company regard the new enterprise with considerable suspicion, and have taken every means to guard against its competition. But it has already had one good effect, in the reduction of the tartiffor messages. At present the cable company charge five guineas for ten words or less; but on the first of September this will be reduced to three pounds severe shillings and sixpence. The new company promises to send ten words for two pounds, and as the stock is subscribed for you may expect to see the present company come down to the same rate. Moreover, the present company will have no such restriction. This five letter arrangement is also doomed. The Associated Press of New York Stands in the way of its immediate aboultion; for the managers profess to be afraid that the press will invent a cipher to take advantage of the new arrangement. Insist at best a childish fear. The present company have calculated that their messages from Prance and the Continent now average five and one eighth each way per day—that is to say, ten and a quarter messages—and they argue from this that the new company will not pay. This is an affair of opinion and the Continent now average five and one tighth each way per day—that is to say, ten and a quarter messages—and they argue from this that the new company will not pay. This is an affair of opinion as a superior of the present to the present to the present the new company from obtain-

on, order to prevent the new company from obtain-ne English messages the present company has

can government.

The purchase by the English authorities of all the local lines in the kingdom is an event the import-

poses to make every post office, letter box and pillar post in the kingdom a telegraph office, and to issue one shilling stamps, which will fully prepay messages anywhere in these islands. There will be no other charge. Nothing extra will have to be paid for the delivery of a message at any place where there is a post office. It the same policy were adopted in the United States and a uniform tartif of twenty-five cents imposed the government would reap an immense revenue within five years. Here, where the people telegraph much less and with far more attention to brevity, the success of the scheme is a certainty. Messages will become more popular than letters, and taxation will be steadily reduced.

I have only to add to these telegraphic ttems that Mr. Oyrus W. Fleid will return to New York in October, and intends to buy a farm on the Hudson and retire from active business life.

Premier Disraeli's Political Position.

Fremier Disraeli's Political Position.

(From the London Post, August 13.)

"Mr. Disraeli has done the work of the radicals, and radicausm has gained more than almost words can express." Such is the comment which Mr. Forster, the member for Bradford, has just made on the conservative victory of 1867, in an address to his constituents, and it was received with a shout of applause, the genuineness of which none would dream of questioning. It is certainly not often that such a compliment (if it be a sompliment) can be with sincerity paid by one political opponent to another, and it is worth while to consider how it has come to pass that the leader of the conservative party has merited such a enlogium from one entertaining such extreme liberal views as the favorite representative of the working men of Bradford. * * * The confessed mistake which Mr. Disraelt made in attaching himself to the conservative party is making itself more and more manifest every day. On the other hand, it must be confessed that few men would have concived his peculiar mode of correcting that mistake, much less have been rewarded with partial success. Instead of crossing the House of Commons and taking his seat by the side of Mr. Bright, Mr. Disraeli most perfect consistency have taken his seat among them; and were it not for this most unlacky question of the Irish Church, the success of the experiment would have been unequivocal. On that subject it was possible for Mr. Disraeli, not only without inconsistency, but with the most perfect apparent good faith, to have denounced the establishment and proposed its abolition. Had ne not years before shoken of the "inden Church" as one of the most prominent of Irish grievancesy If he had been on the liberal side of the House it is not difficult to imagi se how he would have caped that famons speech, and proclaimed that the time had come for doing justice to our Irish fellow subjects. That he may have contemplated converting his present associates to his views is not improvable; but if so, he discov

Stevens and Other Political Leaders.

Stevens and Other Political Lenders.

(From the London Times, August 14.)

America has lost one of her foremost men. In his seventy-sixth year Mr. Thaddens Stevens has been taken away from the scene of his labors. The amnouncement can take no one by surprise. Those who have seen Mr. Stevens of late years have come away with the impression that they have seen a body kept alive only by the latense volition of a resolute will. The ruling principle of Mr. Stevens' life may have shortened his days, yet it seemed at the last to have brought some compensation with itself; for the man who spent hill his vital power in enforcing the objects he had at heart was apparently able by the same energy of determination to keep death at bay after he had grasped his victim.

* * * It is, perhaps, true that the death of Mr. Stevens at his juncture will not be regarded in the limited States as a public loss, It is certain that in the prosecution of the impeachment he inflicted a grievous wound on his own party. The fluctuital dishonesty of which he had become the champion might have spread under his influence, but will languash when deprived of his countenance and constant support. But while denomining it in the plainest terms we must do the memory of Mr. Stevens the justice of distinguishing between the motives which impelled him and General Butler to adopt the same conclusions. We have already explained that Mr. Stevens advocacy of the repayment of the five-twenty bonds in currency was an instance of his fanatical devotion to a misconceived dogma. The adoption of the same policy by General Butler, the aid the other public acts of the ex-Governor of New Orleans, hetrugs the chicanery of his first provision. Mr. Stevens was fanatical, self-willed and most bitter in his antimostites; but there was neither meanness nor deceit in his nature. And it must be remembered of him that that he was almeat the last of a class of Americans fanatical, self-willed and most bitter in his animostics; but there was neither meanness nor deceit in his nature. And it must be remembered of him that that he was almost the last of a class of Americans who have left no followers. While everything conspires to efface the individuality of each member of the younger generation, and they resign themselves without resistance to the hants prescribed by party discipline, Mr. Stevens preserved his own opinions and enforced his own will, yielding neither to "cancus" nor to "convention" when they violated the law of his own conscience.

(From the London News, Angust 14.)

[From the London News, August 14.]
Mr. Stevens was more a revolutionary leader than a statesman. He had that firm grasp of great principles and that enthusiastic confidence in their application which leaders of great national movements always possess; but he had none of that power to understand and appreciate a policy other than his own, which is so necessary to a statesman. He could own, which is so necessary to a statesman. He could never see that there might be two opinions on great national questions—those who were with him were for their country; those who were against him were against their country. He could never see that legislation must sometimes take a course which results from the action of antagonistic forces, and which feels the effect of each while obeying neither. Compromise was his detestation. The doctrine that "half a loaf is better than no bread" was to him the deadliest heresy of political creeds.

[From the London Telegraph, August 14.]

[From the London Telegraph, August 14.]

* Charles Sumner was a man of far higher culture, but he lacked the fire of his less well known colleague, and his influence was weakened by constant exhibitions of a feminine irritability and vanity. Butier commanded no personal respect, and was ragarded even by his friends as a and a jobber. Wade was deemed, rightly or wrongly, to be personally greedy of power. But at cynical Stevens none of these charges could be levelled. There was something grand in the very ferocity of his anger.

FRANCE.

Life in Paris and Court Gossip-The Telegraph Cable to America-Theatrical and Masical Items-Mr. Mapleson's Visit to New York-Offer to Van Zandt.

PARIS, August 10, 1868. The French capital was never more dull and dead than at the present moment. The Corps Legislatif having adjourned, there remains not a single attraction or duty to retain the tourist or the government official in the city. All have fled the heat and glow of the town to find more grateful retreats in the country. The intense heat, which is not at present quite so regular and continuous as it has been, is still so oppressive as to make the city quite uncomfortable. We have occasional days of tolerable coolness, but it is rare that one may walk the Boulevards without sensibly feeling the great heat. Hence the streets wear a comparatively deserted appearance, and one feels that there has been a very general departure of that class that gives life and brilliancy to Paris.

The French-American Telegraph Company is progressing splendidly. By the terms of the government concession it has a very brief time in which to complete the electric connection between France and the United States. But there are so much enter-

complete the electric connection between France and the United States. But there are so much enterprise, energy and capital in the company that the effort is assured of success, so far as human agencies can devise. The company, as I have already intormed you, is formed, and all the preliminary conditions of the concession fully compiled with.

The new enterprise is certain to prove of immense value to the press of not only the United States but of the Continent. It is to be hoped Mr. Reuter, who is one of the concessionaires, will use his line to give us a little news from America beyond that relating to the money market. We need a little occasionally. The contractors propose to lay the cable in the early days of August next, and by the first of September, or at the latest in the middle of the month, we shall have communication direct between the Continent and the North American States.

Although the theatrical and musical season is perfectly deal there is enough going on quietly in the preparations for the coming seasons that should be noticed. The operatic campaign opens at the Impernal Opera with Mile. Nilsson and Faure as principal artists. This little fact rather affects Mr. Mapleson's announcement of the appearance of Miss Nilsson, with his troupe, at the Academy next November. I think Mr. Mapleson was a little too careless in mentioning Miss Nilsson as one of his leading artists, because he ought to have known that Nilsson was engaged during the coming season at the Impernal Opera House of Paris. She never had the slightest idea of going to America. His troupe will be composed of Madame Titlens, Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg, Santley, as baritone, and Bulterini, a new tenor, who has a sweet voice and a pretty good idea of stage matters. Ardul is to be the leader of the orchestra. Mongini, the great tenor, who is announced to appear in New York, goes to the Lassenia, Milan, where he has an engagement. Madame Trebelli, contraito, goes to St. Petersburg to sing in the Impernal Opera, with Patti, or the Marquise

fattering offer to go to America on a six months' engagement; but she did not find it in her interest to accept. The negotiations are still going on; but as she has almost completed an engagement with lagier, of the italiens, in Paris, for the winter, it is quite certain she will not return home for some time. She has just closed a very successful engagement with Mr. Gye, at the Covent Garden Opera, in London, where she met with the most flattering reception. Indeed, she was so successful as to receive a proposition to sing in the same opera house next season, which she has accepted. She sings in the coming month in the Philharmonic concerts at Liverpool, Glasgov and Newcastle, where she has a handsome engagement. Miss Minnie Hauck is here, and will probably study in Paris instead of going to Italy, although the matter is not quite determined. On dit that Maurice Strakosch, who has cancelled all his contracts with Madame de Caux, nee Patti, will bring Miss Hauck out as an American star. I have reason to believe that this is not quite correct. At least nothing of the kind is likely to occur until Miss Hauck has pursued the course of studies she has laid out for herself.

On dit, too, that Maurice Strakosch proposes to

On dit, too, that Maurice Strakesch proposes to organize a troupe to give a series of operas in Berlin. Vicuna and other cities of Germany. He can find the material and, no doubt, would make a fine sea

son.

I hear from Madrid that Professor Risley's Imperial Japanese troupe have created a furor in the Spanish capital. The houses are immense, and the fan business quite overwhelming to the Spanish beauties, who know weil enough how to use that useful article to crush or capityate, as they will. The troupe is re-engaged, and Professor Risley is going home for a few weeks, feaving Paris next week.

Young Cavaignae and Nanoleon at the Sorbonne-General Cavaignac's Widow Signals

bonne-General Cavaignac's Widow Signals Her Son to Refuse the Crown.

(Paris (August 13) correspondence of London Times.) An incident occurred the other day, during the distribution of prizes to the best pupils of the colleges and lyceums connected with the University, which was held in the great hall of the Sorbonne. The proceeding is one of much solemnity: it is held annually, at the commencement of the vacalions; it invariably attracts a great number of spectators, among whom are some of the highest official personages, civil and military, and it is presided over by the dimister of Public Instruction, who, in his capacity of Grand Master of the University spronounces on oration and places with his hand the crowns of laurel on the heads of the laureats who have obtained the highest prizes in their respective classes. Among the youths who were most distinguished for Greek composition in the second class of his college (Charlemanne) was the son of General Cavaignae, and the moment his name was proclaimed, which it was on two occasions, a burst of applause followed. M. Duruy, who as Minister, presided, had by his side the Prince Imperial, who appeared to be delighted with the whole proceeding, attended by his governor, Gene al Prossaci, and his private tuior. No one joined more heartily in the applause bestowed on the son of his old concade than the General, and his example was followed by his pupil. Young Cavaignae was called up by the Minister to receive the crown watch he held in his hand. The youth, who is, I believe, fifteen years old, did not move from his place. A professor of his college, thinking he did not hear the summons, made signs to him to come forward. He hesitated for some time, the rose from his place, and made a movement as if

The Food Supply of the Empire-Report of the Harvest at Home and in Hungary. VIENNA, August 4, 1868.

The Cis-Leithan Minister of Commerce has called upon the various Statthalters of the provinces within his jurisdiction to furnish him with a report upon the harvest prospects. All the Stattbalters, with the exception of those of Lower Austria, Bohemia and Trieste, have already sent in their reports. Hungarian Ministry have also been requested to furnish to the Cis-Leithan Minister such information as they are in possession of with regard to the eastern half of the empire. This request also has been cheerfully complied with. Yesterday evening's Official Gazette published a resume of these various reports, and as the harvest in this large empire is a circum stance of world wide interest I send you the sub-

stance of the official communique:—

HUNDARY AND ITS ANNEXES.

The condition of the autumnal sowings was very favorable until the beginning of June; but now, since frequent rains in many places, but especially in a portion of the fertile Theiss district and the Eanat, have beaten down the wheat crops, some anxiety begins to be feit lest (if dry weather does not intervene) the damage be very considerable, especially to the quality of the wheat in those districts. The spring sowings are less favorably circumstanced, but the vines and other autumn fruit justify the brightest hopes.

MORAYIA.

The condition of the crops is satisfactory, and although in some neighborhoods the continuous drought has worked disadvantageously and half storms have, here and there, caused no inconsiderable amount of harm, a very good harvest may still be counted on. The condition of the crops is

ble amount of harm, a very good harvest may still be counted on.

AUSTRIAN SILESIA.

In the Teschen circle the winter wheat, which in the autumn, in consequence of defective seed and excessive dryness, had sparingly come up, suffered much from the long and severe winter and the unfavorable weather which ensued in the spring. Almost equally unfavorable is the state of the winter rye in the four western districts of Silesia; on the other hand the reports concerning this grain from the other districts of the Troppan circle are more satisfactory. The winter wheat has not suffered; the state of the same may, on the whole, be described as satisfactory and the harvest as likely to be a good one. The summer crops of barley, oats, summer wheat and rye stand well in most districts, occasionally very well, and afford expectations of a good grain harvest; the straw crop, on the other hand, will be only a moderate one. Rape will be fine, flax deficient.

The present state of the crops, taking the principal

fine, flax deficient.

The present state of the crops, taking the principal sorts, gives promise of only a moderate harvest. In consequence of the unfavorable season the winter rye was in many places completely ruined. The more robust winter wheat certainty withstood the climate tests better, but at present is sunfering much from the continuous want of rain. The development of the summer and autumn fruits has been retarded, and there is hardly a prespect of an average harvest. The meadow crops are sorry, but the havis of excel-

lent quality. In spite of this there is but little likell-hood of a dearth in the province.

nood of a dearth in the province.

THE BUXOWINA.

The condition of the winter fruits, in spite of the unfavorable weather, was down to the beginning of June very satisfactory, but it is now feared that the harvest will be a merely average one. The same may be said of the summer fruits, which can only yield better results on condition that rainy weather sets in speedily. On the whole the province expects an average harvest.

DALMATE.

average harvest.

DALMATIA.

The condition of the crops is uncommonly good, only the root crops have here and there suffered from the drought somewhat. Rye, wheat and barley give promise of a very satisfactory issue. Concerning the leading crops of Dalmatia, namely—Indian corn, millet and durra, the harvest of which only takes place in September and October—their condition is excellent and warrants the liveliest hopes. Grapes and olives look beautiful, so that the present year in this province may, all in all, be considered to be a very good one.

UPPER AUSTRIA.

good one.

UPPER AUSTRIA.

Of this province I sent you a report in a recent letter. I will here, therefore, only quote the concluding lines of the report:—"Taken all in all, the year 1868 belongs to the good years."

In the level country the condition of the crops is thoroughly satisfactory, the prospects for the harvest very good. On the other hand, the crops in the mountain lands are never above the average and in some quarters below it. The winter crops suffered from the fall of snow on ground not frozen; the summer crops suffered from the drought in the month of May and the seed did not germinate.

The state of the crops may be designated as satisfactory. The prevailing dryness has damaged the grain in some districts this exception is of no great

grain in some districts, but in comparison with the more favored districts this exception is of no great moment. The vines and slik worms of Southern Tyrol (the Italian parts) were never better.

STYRIA.

In Central and Southern Styria the state of the crops is very satisfactory. In Northern Styria they are a hitte above the average. The winter grains are particularly fine. The snamer grains need only moderately favorable weather to equal them.

CARINTHIA.

moderately havorable weather to equal them.

CARINTHIA.

The winter crops have suffered considerably from the uncommon fall of snow and the lateness of the spring. The summer crops have suffered not less from the extraordinary heat, coupled with the drought, so that even if the present favorable weather holds up only an average harvest is to be looked for. But matters are not so bad that we fear a dearth.

CARNOLL CARN

In Lower Carniola the harvest prospects are very goot. In Upper and Inner Carniola, with the exception of the Karst, good. On the Karst itself, partly as long frests, partly the subsequent drought, have brought about a decided failure of crops which no fine weather can now cure.

IRELAND.

British War Vessels on the Coast and Naval Aecidents-Milltary Precautions-Political Strategy of the English Tories-The Com-Places.

CORK. August 8, 1868.

Intelligence' from Sligo states that one of her Majesty's first class gunboats, named the Lapwing, grounded upon St. Patrick's rocks when entering illala Bay, on the 5th instant, and that consideracommanders of British war vessels are not so well those who were in command of the rebel cruiser watched by British gunboats. The Lapwing is the gunboat, while cruising between Cape clear and Castletownsend, foundered in a gale of wind a short distance from the shore, and the Lapwing gets ac

The Fenian rising in March, 1867, appears to bave taught the British government a valuable lesson in the insurgents the government decided building a large military barracks, capaplace is within a few minutes' ride of the town of se tops the Fenians in 1867 took shelter from the case cold. The selection of this place is most ju-ious, as trains can be had at all hours and troops patched with the greatest rapidity to quell an

despatched with the greatest special contoreas.

The Dublin Weekly Press is exultant over the action taken by the Cork Council in reference to the lirish political prisoners. One paper says nothing could be more appropriate, and Englishmen will find it hard to deny, in the face of Distactl's statement that the condition of Ireland is eminently satisfactory, and the reference to the same subject in the Queen's speech, that the time has come for the extension of elemency to political prisoners. The resolution is to be again moved by Mr. O'Sullivan on Monday next.

The Nation and other Dubin journals assert that
I hope, sir, you will give the publicity of your journal to
the following fact:—Lesierday, during the distribution of
prizes at the Sorboune, the recollection of a life of integrity
and devotedness caused the proclamation of the name of
Cavaignac to be received with sympathy. The young
inheritor of that name did not think proper to go to
receive the accelere of the son of him who caused his

stratmairn, the commander-in-chief of the Irish army, has been invested with full power to distribute the army under his control through the different counties in Ireland, and the preservation of the peace will be taken out of the hands of the civil authorities at the elections for the time being farmy officers are to be sworn in "justices of the geace," with power to disperse any assemblage of more than twenty persons, and maps of the highways and byways in the different counties are being made in order that the military may have full knowledge of the roads to be traversed by voters.

The Nation warms the government against these military measures and secret planning of the landlords to coerce voters to vote for their nominees. It says:—Let the results be what they may this will be a deadly campaign for the party who invoke such inducates. If military violence be attempted or undue military occupation or interference on pretence of "escort" be carried out, and once again the truth be made more clear that in Ireland the landowners' claim to own the body and soul and conscence of their hapless tenants and enforce that claim through bloodshed, desolation and death, assuredly this will be the last election in Ireland in which voters will be left exposed to such deadly peris. A cry will resound throughout Great Britain that at least for Ireland the ballot is a necessity.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sun rises...... 5 20 | Moon sets,...morn 12 00 Sun sets...... 6 42 High water..morn 2 42 Almanne for New York--- This Day.

AUGUST 25-3 A. M.
Wonther. Thermanuter.
Hazy. 73 abov mington.

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 25, 1868.

\$3º The office of the Herald steam yachts is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consigned to the masters of inward bound ressets will be forwarded free of charge.

2º One of the Herald steam yachts—the James or the James or the James or the James or the James of the Herald steam yachts—the James or the Lower Bay.

CLEARED.

Steamship Etna (Br), Bridgman, Liverpool via Halifax—J G Dale. Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, NC—James Hami. Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond-N I, McCready. chmond—N. L. McCready, hip Bessie Crosby (Br., Crosby, Antwerp—Jas Edmiston Co.
Ship Mercury, Stetson, Havre-Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Asow (Nor), Hille, Aniwerp Funch, Meincke &

Wendt,
Wendt,
Bark Balder (Nor.), Andersen, Hamburg-Funch, Meineke
Wendt,
Bark Everhard Delius (NG), Herboth, Bremen-Funch,
Meineke & Wendt.
Brig John Brightman, Gray, Gibraltar and Genoa J S Inrabam.

Brig Eastern Star, Foster, St Kitts-Bishop & Bro,
Brig A W Bird, Merrill, Bridgeport, CB - CB Swain,
Brig Two Marys (Br), German, Weymouth, NS-B F Small

Co. Brig John Lewis (Br), Burnett, St John, NB-P I Nevius & on.

Brig Pedro, Davis, Jacksonville Warren Ray.

Brig W B Forest (Br), Hannab, Wilmington, NC-Brett,

on & Co. Brig Hattle S Bishop, Webber, Elizabethport—R P Buck & Schr A F Randolph (Br), Bennett, St Johns, NF J W Riwell & Co. Schr Fear Not (Br), Gibson, Rock Sound, Eleuthera—Jos Eneas. Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, Charleston—N L McCready a Co Schr Robert Caldwell, McCormack, Charleston-N L Mc-Creatly & Co. Schr J M Elchards, Irving, Wilmington, NC-Thomas & Hotnes. Holmes, Schr J S Lee, Carr, Wilmington, NC.—N L. McCready & Co. Schr C H Van Name, Van Name, Washington, NC.—Thomas Homes. Schr Bowlein, Randall, Baltimore—Bently, Miller &

Senr Bowson, Rangal, Battimore-Bently, Mille Thomas. Senr Rio, Young, Elizabethport-Soow & Richardson. Sehr Hero, Ke. y. zalem. 16 W dopes & Co. Sehr Helen, Perry, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop G J Snedegar, Young, Middletown G K Rackett & ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HEALD STEAM YACHTS
eamship Hammonia (NG), Moler, Hambers Aug
thampton 14th, with midee and 250 passon, or a
it a Co. Experienced strong westerly with a co.

City.
Schr Chas L Lovering, Staples, Taunton.
Schr Iola, Taylor, Pawincket.
Schr Addle P Avery, Ryan, Providence for George

Schr Adde P Avery, Pavilicene, Schr Adde P Avery, Ryan, Providence for Georgetown, OC. Schr Amelia, Beebe, Providence for Elizabethport. Schr Breeze, Bartlett, Providence for Elizabethport. Schr Ringuas, Kaymod. Providence for Elizabethport. Schr R P King, Bivens, Providence for Hoboken. Schr January, Schrone, Schr January, Schrone, Schr January, Schrone, Schr January, Missam, Jarvis, Bristol for Philadelphia. Schr January, Schr Susan E Nash, Barber, Westerly. Schr Budent, Glase, Newport, Schr January, Schr Susan E Nash, Barber, Westerly for Harlem. Schr Dladent, Glase, Newport, Schr Grone, Schrone, Norwich for Newburg. Schr Marjand, Phillips, Norwich for Newburg. Schr McGrand, Phillips, Norwich for Newburg. Schr McGrand, Phillips, Norwich for Newburg. Schr McHonn, Hodgdon, New London for Elizabethport. Schr C Loyman, Hill, Portland, Ct. Schr A Gaton, Philmey, Portland, Ct. Schr A Heaton, Philmey, Portland, Ct. Schr A Heaton, Philmey, Portland, Ct. Schr Peter Ritter, Baidwin, Portland, Ct. Schr Peter Ritter, Baidwin, Portland, Ct. Schr Edward Elizabethport. Schr Edward Lindsiey, Hill, New Haven for New Brunswick. Schr Eddior, Black, New Haven for Perinont.

rick.
Schr Editor, Black, New Haven for Piermont.
Schr Cloud, Seaman, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr William, Gray, New Haven for Elizabethoort,
Schr Lavinta Kosa, Baton, Bridgeport for Albany.
Schr Charles, Bartlett, Bridgeport for Philadelpina.
Schr Char P Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.

SAILED.

Steamships Etns, Liverpool; Saxonia, Hamburg; Saratoga, Richmond, Ac. Wind at spnset SW.

MAURITOS, July IS—The American whaling brig Para, of Salem, while cruising of the Island of Junu de Novo, struck on a reef, where she remained fast for 14 days; hat to throw averboard all her cargo and stores to enable her to get off, she put in here leaky, and had to be docked.

Purser C E Wildman, of the steamship Cleopatra, will accept our thanks for late Savannah papers. We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Adger, from Charleston, for full files of papers.

The report that the steamer Pelican had put late Rio Janeiro with machinery damaged is an error; sha stopped there for coal only.

The second clars nun buoy on the Horseshoe Shoal, southeast part, and the bell buoy off Deep Hole Rock, having been carried away, their places have been temporarily supplied with spar buoys.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

G S RLA &E, Lighthouse Inspector, 2d dist.

Boston, Aug 24, 1868.

Whalemen.

Bark (late ship) James Maury, Smith, cleared at New Bedford 24th inst for Pacife Ocean.

Hark E B Phillips, Chapel, sailed from New London 22d inst for Pacife Ocean.

Bark Courser, Hamblen, of NB, is reported of Gallipagos.

Blands July 7, having taken 913 pp since leaving Honoiulu.

Bark Amy, Winstow, of Nantucket, was off Gallipagos Islands July 8, having taken 125 bbis as roll since leaving Talcahuane in April—1100 sp and 100 bbls who oil all told. Would be at Panama in September to ship her oil.

I despited received in New London on Saturday by Messra Williams & Barns, from G N Maioy, US Consul at St. Johna, NY, says.—Steamer Lion has arrived from Cumberland Inlet, reporting schr Era, Tyson, NL, full; bark Milwood, Allen, NB, 400 bbs.

A letter from Capt Cottle, of bark Kathleen, of this port, atted Shusayore, Jone 27, from a cruise on New Guinea, re-

Allen, NB, 400 bbs."

A letter from Capt Cottle, of bark Kathleen, of this port, dated Singapore, Jone 27, from a cruise on New Guinea, reports the season a failure. There have been but few wholes seen. The Kathleen had taken 20 bbs, 85% all iold. Report the Xantho, Beebe, NB, middle of May, with 925 bbls all told; warr, Edgartown, 85% sp. 150 wh-nothing this season. Sea Queen, Mooers, Westport, nothing since leaving Ternate, May 29, Alaska, Novinn, NS, 120 sp: May 1, Orlando, Clark, do, 60 sp. Reports bark Java, Kempton, NB, sailed from Singapore June 26, oil as before reported.

Aug 11, lat 31, long 52, sehr Antarctic, of New Bedford, cruising.

Spoken.

Ship George, Mayer, from San Francisco for Liverpool, July II, lat 815 8 (* N., lon 25 40. Ship Zephyr, Porter, from Calcutta for Boston, May 20, lat 16 N. lon 88 E.

Ship Henry B Wright, Treat, from New York for Buenos Ayres, July 17, lat 17 10 N. lon 32 12. Ship Constitution, from New York for St John, NB, Aug 22 off Shinnecock (by pilot boat E F Williams, No 14. Bark Gladstore (Hr), from Ardrossan for Providence, Aug 16, lat 41 20, lon 51 18. Bark Ellora, from Genoa for Philadelphia, Aug 22, lat 40 27, lon 70 93. Bark Bunshee, Kiesam, from New York for Valparaiso, July 28, lat 26 N. lon 41 18. Bark A. W. Weston, Bailley, from Philadelphia for San Prancisco, July 28, lat 55 62 N. lon 41 18. Brig Fredonia (of New York), from New York for Pernambuco, Aug 8, lat 34 20, lon 55 20.

Foreign Ports. ANTWERP, Aug 12 Arrived, Union, Faulke, NYork, Salled from Fushing 11th, Florence Treat, Short, Valpa-Arrived at do 12th, Arletta, Colcord, NYork; Nebo, Sandberg, do. Altrovo, PR, Ang 8-Salled, brig Lucida (Br., Bissett, Bal-timore. more. Bristot, Aug IS Salled, City of Montreal, Daggett, New Thierman, Baltinore; Stella, Steengrafe, Philadelphia; 10to, Prinz Albert, Heinriche, Nyork. Salled 9th, Stockton, Hickborn, for eea; 19th, J Ahlers, Schweichel, Nyork; Excelsior, Brown, do., Bonnranx—in Faulliac Roads Aug 10, Crescent City, Dechel, NYOR, Excellent Roads Aug 10, Clean NYORK), Ham-or New Orleans.

On Salled, Belle, Hill (from NYORK), Ham-ors, Aug 12—Salled, Belle, Hill (from NYORK), Ham-DARTMOUTH, Ang 12 Off, China, Weeks, from Shields for Hombay. ELSINORE, Aug 7-Arrived, Elsinore, Clark, Bremen for GALLE, July 13-In port ship Wynaud (Br., Jones, for New York.
HAMBURG, Aug 11-Salled, Meta. Schultz, NYork.
LIVERPOOL, Aug 12-Arrived, Eleanor, Patten, St John,

NH,
Sailed 11th, Sea Foam, Rich, Aspinwall,
Sailed 11th, Sea Foam, Rich, Aspinwall,
Sterred out 18th, Endymion, Williams, for Bahia; PunJanu, McIntyre, Bathurst, NH, WA Camebell, Curling, Reaton: Crescent City, Caulfield, NYork; Saimi, Ekholm, Philadephita. depha.

LONDON, Aug El Arrived, Island Home, Lowell, Botton, LONDON, Aug El Arrived, Island Home, Lowell, Botton, Entered out Eith, Diana, Michaells, for Philadespina; Phoselit, McGregor, Botton, Edward, Halberstadt, New Orieans, London Drinte, Aug Il-Arrived, Guam, Page, Nyerk, Mittibelsmonough, Aug Il-Sailed, Riverside, Randall, New Orieans, Valla, July D. Arrived, Armenia, Harper, Nyerk; Aug Vallad, July D. Arrived, Armenia, Harper, Nyerk; Aug Vallad, Aug 4. Arrived, schr Pinta, Smith, Calliz, Ratherites, June El-Arrived, Calliepe, Shamous, Calculta.

Sailed June 20, Ocean Home, Speuce, Falwouth; July 1 Moneka, Taylor, Cork. NASSAU, NP, Aug 10—Arrived, schr Simnnon (Br), Robert NYOR. SWINEMONDE, Aug 9-Arrived, Hildsgard, Wickberg. o date by tel from San Francisco) - Arrived, next day via Fr. 2010.

St JOHN, Nil, Aug. 22—Cleared, brig Alice Lea, Harden-brook, Philadelphia schra Olice L. Rourke fire, McAlmon, do: R M Brookin a, Douglass, do; Gold Hunter (Br., Price, NYork.

TATAMAYS, Jone 9—Arrived, Gemsbok, Cloutman, Salem (and sailed 2cht for Zanzibar).

ZHERIKZEE, Aug 7—Arrived, Black Brothers, Perry, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug 22—Arrived, schra Mary Weaver, Weaver, Mary Methee, Sharp, and E Kidder, Berry, Botton i C M Ward, N fork: A ed Ross, Weaver, do. Salled-Schra J H Hoyt, Roby. — ; A C Ward, Edwards, and S Morgan, Davy, Allyn's Point; Chas Woolsey, Parker, Aug 23 - Arrived, brig Alex Kirkland, Mar-

phia.
DIGHTON, Aug 34—Arrived, schra Theodore Dean, Philips, Georgetown, DC, R S Dean, Cook, Philadelphia.
FALL RIVER, Aug 23—Arrived, schr H P Ely, Stokes, NYOFK.

GEORGETOWN, DC, Aug 24—Salled, brig H H McGilvery,
Brewster, Porthand, Mc.

HOLMES HOLE, Aug 22, PM—Arrived, schrs B N Hawkins, Wyatt, Charicaton for Boston; D H Bisbee, Gilker,
NYOrk for do; Bent Reed, Adams, do for Portland; Hlawaths, Newman, Philadelphia for Newburyport, yacht Josebine, on a cruise. NEW ORLEANS, Aug 20-Below, schr Eivica, Johnson from Tampico.

NORFOLIN, Aug 22—Arrived, schr. Hud. & Frank, Pendleton, NYork (2nd, brig Iverson (Br), do; schrs Faunic A Baylor, Lark, Rockpert; Hattie, Barron, do:
Gleared 22d, brig Senotita, Fisher, Barbados (and sailed),
NEWBURYPORT, Aug 22—Arrived, schrs Teiegraph, Elizabethnort; Addio P Stimpson, Styngson, NYork,
NEW BEDFORD, Aug 22—Sailed, schr. Artist, Godfrey,
Elizabethnort, and

York for Hyannis. Sailed Sloop Rienzi, Cobleigh, Elizabethport. 23d, PM No arrivals. Sailed Schrs Yarmouth, Baxter, Bangor for NYo

Cleared Sons Ortonio, Nork; at w Graing, Finance-phia; sloop Temerance, Nyork. PUGET SOUND—In the Straus of Fuca about Aug 2, ship David Hoadley, Silton, from Shanghae, bound up. PENSACOLA, Aug 19—Cleared, bark Amazon (Br), Mc-

Simmons, Gandy, Boston.
PORTLAND. Aug 22—Arrived, schrs Denmark, Lewis
Jeorgetown; Congress, York, Elizabethport.
23d—Arrived, bries J B Brown, Rose, Matanzas; Eudorus ilrabethport.
PROVIDENCE, Aug 24—Arrived, steamers Bay Queen,
Blen, Rocky Point: Bradford Durfee, Durfee, Fall River;
Phra Orlande Smith, Ferris, Albany; Tressure, Arnold, and
M Taylor, Fowler, NYork.
Cleared—Park Gindstone, Brown, Stettiu (Prussia), via

Green, Boston, SAVANNAH, Aug 21-Sailed, brig Stephen Duncan, Hughes, Baltimore.

SALEM, Aug 27—Arrived, schra Doris, Remick, Elizabethport; Com Kearner, Philiprook, do; Fantamount, Montgomery, Rondont; 23d, brig J A Pierce (Br.), Bent, Saleids,
willMINGTON, NC, Aug 22—Cleared, brig Abby Watson, Tith Arrived, steamer Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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anking Coulting E-extra Glass 405, august 25, 1868.

39, 86, 76, 23, 14, 21, 12, 6, 31, 45, 24, 55, 62, 55.

BHELEY COLLEGE-EXTRA GLASS 406, august 25, 1868.

45, 51, 35, 29, 60, 33, 64, 29, 25, 13, 73.

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KENTUCKY-EXTRA GLASS 261, august 25, 1868.

36, 50, 46, 56, 17, 29, 53, 47, 54, 15, 71, 14, 43, 62.

36, 10, 55, 42, 51, 70, 20, 72, 31, 58, 27, 34, 29.

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